

The Wilmington Post.

VOLUME X.

WILMINGTON, NORTH CAROLINA, SUNDAY, JUNE 1, 1879.

Single Copies 5 Cents

NUMBER 22

THE THIRD VETO.
The President has vetoed the Legislative, Executive and Judicial appropriation bill in a message assigning his reasons. The message is in some sense a repetition or a supplement to the other two, the reasons for his objections being substantially the same in all. The President gives substantially his objections in the following:

The true meaning and effect of the proposed legislation are plain. The supervisors, with the authority to observe and witness the proceedings at the Congressional elections, will be left but there will be no power to protect them, to prevent interference with their duties, or to punish any violation of the law from which their powers are derived. If this bill is approved, only the shadow of the authority of the United States at the national elections will remain, the substance will be gone. The supervision of the elections will be reduced to mere inspection, without authority on the part of the supervisors to do any act whatever to make the election a fair one. All that will be left to the supervisors is the permission to have such oversight of the elections as political parties are in the habit of exercising without any authority of law in order to prevent their opponents from obtaining unfair advantages. The object of the bill is to destroy any control whatever by the United States over the Congressional elections.

He says also:

The statutes of the United States which regulate the election of members of the House of Representatives, an essential part of which it is proposed to repeal by this bill, have been in force about eighteen years. Four Congressional elections have been held under them, two of which were at the Presidential elections of 1872 and 1876. Numerous prosecutions, trials, and convictions have been had in the courts of the U. S., in all parts of the Union for violation of these laws. In no reported case has their constitutionality been called in question by any judge of the courts of the United States. The validity of these laws is sustained by the uniform course of judicial action and opinion.

He then gives details of proceedings under the laws now existing and shows that they have had a beneficial effect, cites the report of the committee of the 44th Congress showing the necessity of the laws in the larger cities, and claims that there is no demand from the people of the country for their repeal.

LAW NEWS.

The Democrats in Congress are badly demoralized. The more sensible of them are in favor of passing the regular appropriation bills and adjourning. A small portion are disposed to filibuster. It is said that the northern Democrats are receiving representations from their constituents which make them shy.

The Attorney General has given notice that there is not funds enough to the credit of the Department of Justice to pay the expense of the term of the U. S. Court which is to sit this week at Raleigh. It is the largest criminal docket since last time and the delay will cause great increased expenses to the government and great injustice to clients. This is one of the results of the neglect of Congress to pass the regular appropriation bills.

The Republicans of Ohio held their state convention at Cincinnati on the 28th of May. Ex Gov. Dennison was permanent chairman. On the first ballot the whole number of votes was 554, of which Mr. Charles Foster received 280 and Mr. Alphonso Taft 274, and Gen. Keifer. Mr. Foster's nomination was more unanimous amid great enthusiasm.

Gen. Hickenlooper, of Cincinnati was nominated for Lieut. Governor. The other state officers were all nominated.

The first three resolutions are as follows:

Resolved, That the Republican party of Ohio, reaffirming the cardinal doctrines of its adopted faith as heretofore proclaimed, especially pledges itself to the maintenance of free suffrage, equal rights, the unity of the nation and the supremacy of the National Government in all matters placed by the Constitution under its control.

Resolved, that we earnestly appeal to the people in the exercise of their power through the ballot box, to arrest the mad career of the party now controlling both branches of Congress under the domination of a majority of men lately in arms against the government and now plotting to regain through the power of legislation the cause which they lost in the field—namely, the establishment of state sovereignty by the overthrow of national supremacy.

Resolved, that the party having committed itself to an attempt to break up the government by refusing to appropriate to the legitimate objects the public money already collected from the people unless the Executive shall give his official signature to measures which he conscientiously disapproves—measures plainly intended to allow free course to fraud, violence, and corruption in the national elections and to impair the constitutional supremacy of the nation—deserves the signal condemnation of every honest and law-abiding citizen.

Other resolutions denounce the extra session of Congress. We congratulate the country on the success of its financial policy, reprehend the disposition

of Democrats to stir up strife, and are stalwart throughout.

The N. Y. Times has the following upon the quarantine bill:

No bill ever passed by Congress so positively antagonizes the state rights theories as this quarantine bill, and yet all the southern members and other Democratic sticklers for the rights of the states voted for, and many of them earnestly advocated it. The Republicans did not fail to improve the opportunity thus presented to remind the state rights men of their inconsistency in advocating a measure intended to give the Federal Government full control of quarantine regulations, while at the same time they were resorting to violent methods to prevent the government from regulating its own elections. The action of the southern advocates of state rights on the Quarantine bill shows that their peculiar theories are adjusted entirely by sectional interests or partisan exigencies. It will be difficult for them to explain how the United States can enforce sanitary regulations at New Orleans and New York for the protection of the public health, and yet not be able to make and enforce laws to protect the people of those cities in their right to vote and to defend the ballot from fraud and pollution, particularly as in the first case the constitutional authority is implied and doubtful, and in the latter it is expressed and positive.

CITY ITEMS.

ANNOUNCEMENT.

Mr. George W. Price, Jr., has taken charge of our city subscription, and is authorized to collect and receipt for monies due the Post for subscriptions.

All papers after this issue, which are not paid for, will be promptly stopped.

Chew Jackson's Best Sweet Navy Tobacco.

County Commissioners meet to-morrow afternoon.

No interments in the Catholic Cemetery last week.

No interments in Oakdale Cemetery the past week.

No interments in Bellevue Cemetery for the past week.

The Supreme Court convenes in Raleigh to-morrow.

There are twenty-five vessels now in port, small coasters not included.

The Board of Audit and the Board of Aldermen meet to-morrow afternoon.

There were eleven arrivals of vessels in port during the past week, and five departures.

Eight interments in Bellwood Cemetery during the past week—5 adults and 3 children.

67,200 feet of lumber, and 68,525 shingles shipped from this port in the past four days.

The United States Circuit Court, Judge Bond presiding will convene in Raleigh tomorrow.

Only 1,120 casks of spirits and 1,005 barrels of rum exported from Wilmington by water during the past week.

Mr. O. Hunter, one of the editors of the "Journal of Industry," a very handsome and well edited paper published at Raleigh, N. C., is in the city in the interest of his paper. Mr. Hunter is one of the ablest young colored men in the state, and exceedingly energetic. He is determined to make his paper a success. The people of North Carolina should encourage him—the subscription price is only \$1.00 a year.

The NATIONAL CEMETERY.—Sergeant Taylor, who is in charge of the Union Soldiers Cemetery here, has kindly furnished us with the following statistics of that beautiful enclosure:

There are 2069 graves.
Known U. S. soldiers, 709
Unknown U. S. soldiers, 1398
Total interments, to date, 2177
(Of these (included with above) there are,
Known U. S. soldiers (col.) 56
Unknown U. S. soldiers (col.) 502
Total interments (col.) 557

Mr. GUTHRIE.—In our issue of the 18th we stated that we had "understood that the fraudulent usurper of the office of Clerk of the Superior Court of Brunswick county was in the city last week inquiring who was the local editor of the Post," whereupon we proceeded to inform him &c. Mr. Guthrie called on the editor a few days ago while at Smithville, and stated the information that he was looking for the local editor of the Post was incorrect. We take pleasure in giving Mr. Guthrie the benefit of this statement for we believe the man has sinus enough to answer for already without placing more upon his shoulders. His appearance shows that conscience is wearing upon him very much; it must be when a man has any question about whose money he is buying his Pork and Hominy with. He can't eat with very much relish.

THE NATIONAL DECORATION.

Imposing Procession—Address by Hon. W. P. Canaday—Salute Fired by Cape Fear Light Artillery, &c., &c.

Friday at 2:45 the procession began to form in front of the City Hall, and prepare to march to the National Cemetery.

The procession consisted of four companies, Col. Mabson's battalion, N. C. S. G., including two companies from Fayetteville; the fire companies, the schools and the Sunday schools, &c. While the procession was forming the Revenue Cutter Colfax, Cape Barr, fired a national salute from the foot of Princess street.

The procession was nearly a mile long, and presented a very fine appearance.

As the concourse approached the gate of the National Cemetery the Cape Fear Light Artillery, Capt. Walter McRae, which had already been stationed inside the enclosure with its full armament, fired a National salute.

Arriving at the grand stand, which as well as the gates and all the graves, was draped tastefully in flags, Gen. Abbott the Master of Ceremonies, proceeded to open the services with a Dirge by the Fayetteville Band, prayer by the Rev. Mr. Fry, of St. Stephen's A. M. E. Church, then music by a choir which volunteered for the purpose.

He then, with an allusion to the fact that an ex-Confederate officer for the first time was to deliver the address, and that in the ceremonies the grey had saluted the blue, with a brief acknowledgement of the courtesy thus exhibited, introduced the Hon. W. P. Canaday, the orator of the occasion. His address will be found below.

Officers and Soldiers, Ladies and Gentlemen:

Time, in these our modern days, is more precious than formerly. Fifteen years is a long interval now in the history of a state, and fifteen years have dawned upon us since the gleam of a hostile bayonet pierced the thick woods and glens of Virginia, and the crack of the rifle and the last shot in the great rebellion sounded above obstructions in the flowing currents of waters which glisten so merrily now in the sunshine and are robed in the plumage of an unfettered commerce. During the same period we have seen old dynasties overthrown, great campaigns conducted, and the destiny of mighty peoples decided.

The life of a generation scarcely exceeds thirty years. Five hundred millions of the men who walked the earth when the murthering thunder died away among these everlasting hills, have passed away. Probably in another five years five hundred million of those including the part on either side will follow with fast falling footsteps the same old pathway to the stars. They will join the innumerable caravan gone before them into the abyss of an unbounded eternity. In twenty years, if it please God to unroll the virgin page, another century will begin, and there will be recorded the same history. For in the coming years, in all ages, mankind will remain the same, with the same passions and interests, and the same sad experiences, and the same unwavering destiny. If, perchance, of those who were old enough in 1861 to take part in patriotic events one shall with bodily health then survive, he will find it difficult to explain present events to the satisfaction of the average American citizen. Never were a people so engaged with each other more embarrassed by social and domestic relations which could not be suppressed. Never was a war conducted with a more relentless severity, a fiercer energy, a more dauntless courage, a larger expenditure of life and money, and never before has a combat proved of more practical results either to the conquerors or the conquered. It has settled great questions of state, probably the most important ever referred to the God of war, since the days when the Israelites were delivered from Egyptian bondage. But the gentle hand of peace soothes all things. Its plowshares level the trenches; soft rains wash the crimson stains of the blood of battles, and summer robes the earth in hues of sunshine and emerald.

The golden eared wheat and the tasseled corn stand as in ranks and ways their genile verdure where floated the standards of charging lines and squadrons. Even men's minds change, and prejudices are abandoned; facts and dates once familiar become confused and indistinct. The conclusions of history are reversed by the inexorable decree of justice and truth. Looking abroad however upon the condition of our country, and comparing its steady advance in prosperity, this slow but sure and general revival of its industries and commerce, and the wonderful advance of science in its application to agriculture and the mechanical arts, the uninterrupted increase of our population, and the necessary submission of the states to a central authority once divided and despised, but now compact into a free Republic, which is the hope of the oppressed, the example of those who love liberty maintained by law, which is respected by foreign nations, and unites at home under one flag the vast breadth of a continent, preserving the peace between its teeming millions, which no other human agency could produce;—comparing these great possessions with the unrest and disquiet which pervades Europe and the other American states, causing their Kings and rulers to tremble in their palaces and society to be agitated with vague terrors, and an insecurity which for-

bodes serious calamities; who shall say this government of ours is not the most stable and the people the most happy on earth?

We of the south cannot complain of our present lot as a people. Distinctly warning in 1861 for an independence which was idle and impossible, considering our habits and necessities, a separate independence which was impracticable and impolitic, and for slavery which was condemned by the Christian world, what southern statesmen are there now who does not acknowledge that the success of the rebellion would have been a burden and a calamity? The abolition of slavery which we opposed and for which we are indebted to the war is a greater blessing than any legislation ever could have conferred on a people. It elevated the African slaves from the condition of brutes to that of men and citizens. It placed them with unshackled limbs and free action upon the great highway of civilization and progress, and it relieved us of an incubus and nightmare which drove sleep from the pillows of the innocent and robbed labor of its due repose. It substituted for a worthless population without responsibility or interest in our country or its institutions, millions of educated laborers, the bone and sinew of the land, who are citizens of worth and integrity, a class who largely increased our representation in Congress, who made good soldiers in time of war, contribute to our domestic safety and the public defence, and in peace as laborers and husbandmen accustomed to the climate and the inhabitants, develop the resources and increase the wealth of our country.

Less than thirty years hence, in the first quarter of the coming century, among the thronging multitudes moving in these streets not an individual will probably survive who took part for or against the Union, for or against African slavery, for or against the right of secession. "Dust thou art and unto dust must thou return." Earth that heard the roar when from the embrasures of Fort Sumter through one hundred brazen lips belched forth the red artillery, sending bursting bombs across the historic harbor of Charleston, will then be closed in death. The eye that beheld the flash and watched the white smoke as it rose upon the blue sky beyond Fort Moultrie, will then be wrapped in thick night, and commingling with earth. The last survivor of those dreadfully day-battering hosts will die of consumption in the sunshiny age of the Republic, May God grant that if this civil war shall bear fruit to the world, that the Government should triumph, and that human slavery should cease. The grand corner stone of our republican institutions, washed up by the tides of human passions, was taken up, relaid, put down, and readjusted. It has been our sad fortune to behold the mighty fabric erected by our fathers assailed in an hour of weakness by their offspring. A continent trembled beneath the shock of contending hosts; the children of Washington poured out paternal blood like water around its deep foundations in a vain and idle effort to sustain sectional supremacy in violation of the original compact. May God grant that if this civil war shall bear fruit to the world, that the Government should triumph, and that human slavery should cease.

I, a Confederate soldier, who bore arms against the men who sleep under these green grounds, having been led to reflect upon the great events which have occurred, and having arrived at different conclusions from most of my former comrades, ask the question: Is not the Confederacy the Government of the South? We have succeeded, and two organized military republics on the frontier stretching from ocean to ocean over a country four times larger than Europe, three times larger than Africa, half as large as Asia, these immense frontiers would suffice to take a second army, equal to that of Europe, in any part of the continent, within six thousand miles in extent on either side, posts and works of an overwhelming American military tyranny. What would have become of civil liberty?

But the principles of the war were gallantly maintained, the latent heroism of the American people was revived; the stagnation, the corrupt atmosphere of peace disappeared amidst the smoke of battle. As a citizen of our country I rejoice that the American race were found not unequal to the expectations of the world. In view of the present situation and the high future, another question recurs: What shall our day be said of the men and women of America, of the occupants of these graves and those beyond, and of the cause in which they were respectively engaged? The exaggerations of romance, the license of song, the dreams of chivalry will soon disappear before the cold scrutinizing gaze of a posterity whose Confederate blood will be diluted by the absorption of a vigorous Union element, and whose Confederate sentimentality will be moderated by the practical benefits of citizenship in a government strong enough to maintain them at home and abroad, and which they themselves will assist in controlling. Among the romantic theories which have crumbled beneath the rude test of practical experiment one of the most fanciful and visionary was that of secession. The question is already often asked what was the necessity of this cruel and bloody war? And the answer is a very plain one. To settle the question of "State Rights" and "Slavery."

The following is the annual ratio of deaths to each 1,000, from all causes in various parts of the United States and foreign countries, compiled from the Bulletin of the Public Health, issued by the Surgeon-General, U. S. Marine Hospital Service, under the National Quarantine Act of 1878.

* * * * * PUBLIC HEALTH REPORT.

The following is the annual ratio of deaths to each 1,000, from all causes in various parts of the United States and foreign countries, compiled from the Bulletin of the Public Health, issued by the Surgeon-General, U. S. Marine Hospital Service, under the National Quarantine Act of 1878.

* * * * * GREAT BRITAIN.

Oxford 17.00
London 20.00
Edinburgh 20.00
Glasgow 20.00
Dublin 20.00
Liverpool 20.00
Plymouth 20.00
Bristol 20.00

Munich 21.00
Berlin 21.00
Hamburg 21.00
Cologne 21.00
Frankfort 21.00
Vienna 21.00
Paris 21.00
Stockholm 21.00
Leipzig 21.00
Breslau 21.00

GERMANY.

Munich 21.00
Berlin 21.00
Hamburg 21.00
Cologne 21.00
Frankfort 21.00
Stockholm 21.00
Leipzig 21.00
Breslau 21.00

AUSTRIA.

Vienna 21.00
Rome 21.00

Russia.

S. Petersburg 21.00

Cuba.

Havana: Yellow fever caused 8 deaths, smallpox 20.

GERMANY.

Munich 21.00
Berlin 21.00
Hamburg 21.00
Cologne 21.00
Frankfort 21.00
Stockholm 21.00
Leipzig 21.00
Breslau 21.00

FRANCE.

Paris 21.00
Marseilles 21.00

SPAIN.

Madrid 21.00

ITALY.

Rome 21.00

SWITZERLAND.

Zurich 21.00

SCANDINAVIA.

Copenhagen 21.00

NORWAY.

Oslo 21.00

THE WILMINGTON POST.

W. P. CANADAY, Ed'r & Prop'r.

WILMINGTON, N. C.,

SUNDAY MORNING, JUNE 1, 1879.

It is estimated that in the last year the dogs in North Carolina have destroyed 40,000 sheep. If this is so it is a serious obstruction to an important industry—the wool growing interest. As well as we all like our dogs, and as necessary as they are, we cannot afford to keep them at this vast expense to our state. It is a subject which demands the attention of all our people.

We invite especial attention to an article copied from the *Chatham Record* in another column, on the subject of the Cape Fear and Yadkin railroad. This is one of those enterprises in the right direction, tapping as it does the rich regions of the west, and being a natural tributary to Wilmington. When this important line is completed, as it promises soon to be, we shall have an avenue into a region as yet unopened by any railroad, and which will contribute largely to the prosperity of all the territory through which it will run.

We print in another column an article from Scribner's entitled "Southern Civilization." We print the article, not because we agree entirely with all parts of it, but because it is well for our readers to know what is said of us in such circles at the north. What is said about an element of our population which the writer speaks of as "the better south," is correct. There is a very large element among the whites in all parts of the south, which is dissatisfied with the state of things politically. Their views of affairs are much broader than the trap of the cross roads, and the balderdash of caucuses, and the legislation of cliques. But they mostly vote with the Democrats and maintain discreet silence except in a very private way. They are not leaders in any sense, but are quiet and unobtrusive and submissive. They do not countenance the violation of law, nor bad laws. They are sensible and upright in their opinions and purposes, submit to things which they cannot well prevent, keep on friendly terms with their neighborhoods, and are borne along in the ruling political current. This is the "better south" of which the article speaks. It must be said also that there is a class of young men who have grown up since the war, who are without the acerbities of the old politicians, who are thinking for themselves, who are looking forward instead of backward, and who have more of cosmopolitan ways and ideas than the element which emerged from the late tumults.

GOV. VANCE IN THE SENATE.

It is not our purpose to enter into any general criticism of our new Senator's maiden speech. That we leave to our Democratic friends. It is not of much matter to consider the speech as a literary production, whether in its dialectics it equalled Calhoun, or in masculine comprehension it equalled Webster, or in eloquence rivaled Henry Clay. We propose to cite a few facts which will not be denied in this part of the country by persons who know our Senator best. In his late speech he opposed in strong language the use of the troops at the polls. We quote:

"Even so we fear and believe that when an American Executive crosses the Rubicon of his constitutional powers and appears at the place of choosing our rulers, armed, either with the sword or with illegal powers of arrest, he thereby proclaims himself the enemy of the liberties of our people."

We quote again:

"Let each Senator say for himself what he thinks of his state; are its people incapable of self government, of choosing their rulers peaceably and honestly? * * * * For one I can say with unspeakable pride and with absolute truth that the people of the state of North Carolina, who sent me here are able, willing, and virtuous enough to fulfil these and all other high functions of free government."

Let these professions go for what they are worth. But let our Senator recall to himself a few facts.

In 1864, during the war, he was a candidate for Governor of North Carolina. He was the Jeff Davis's, and ultra, bitter-end, war candidate, as against Gov. Holden who represented the peace element. At every precinct where Holden had friends troops were stationed by order of then Governor Vance. They stacked their arms and electioneered for Vance. They scrutinized every man who offered to vote. There never was in any part of the United States a military interference in an election more unwarrantable and flagrant than that. Even before the election Gov. Vance issued a proclamation in which he informed Union people that they would be "despised and hustled from the polls." It is perfectly well known that that election was carried by the terrorism of military force.

Possibly Senator Vance does not hold the same opinions now as Gov. Vance did in 1864. At all events he condemns the use of the army now to keep the peace and secure a fair election, when he actually used it in 1864 to

secure his own election. It occurs to one that Senator Vance himself may be shown to have been in 1864 an "enemy of the liberties of our people" of whom he speaks now with such "unspeakable pride." The fact is that there never was a military tyranny on the American continent which approached that very tyranny of which Gov. Vance was a large part.

THE DEATH OF MR. GARRISON.

William Lloyd Garrison is dead. He was born in Newburyport, Mass., in 1804. He learned the trade of printer, and at an early period of his life became an anonymous contributor to newspapers. He finally became the founder in Boston of a paper called the *Liberator* which advocated the immediate emancipation of the slaves. He encountered great hostility even in the community where he lived, was several times in prison, was sometimes in danger of losing his life by mobs, and was so hated in the south that the legislature of Georgia at one time offered a reward of \$5000 for his delivery in that state.

For more than twenty years his attacks against the institution of slavery were constant and relentless. Poverty did not dishearten him, no personal danger appalled him, no hopelessness of his cause checked him. He fought boldly, bitterly, violently what he considered to be a gigantic wrong, until he saw the slaves freed by one dash of Lincoln's pen.

When this great triumph came he laid down his reeking blade. He withdrew from the anti-slavery societies to which he belonged. He stopped the *Liberator*. He proclaimed that the great controversy to which he had sacrificed his life was ended. He stepped at once from the ferocity of fanaticism, as it were, to the repose of philosophy. He who had stood foremost where the fight was thickest sought the shades of philosophic retirement. His whole great nature seemed to be absorbed in satisfaction and gratitude at the accomplishment of the great work of his life, and he brought the strong brain and the discipline which he had acquired in the terrible struggle to broad reflections on results. He seemed to have forgotten injuries and to have forgiven enemies, and probably went to his grave with kindness even to the slaveholders, as he did with calm counsels to the freedmen.

THE TROUBLE AMONG DEMOCRATS.

Cape Fear and Yadkin Valley R.R. [From the Chatham Record.]

At the time we write there is every appearance that the Democratic majority in Congress feel that they have made a broad mistake in putting themselves in the attitude of blocking the wheels of the government. As it stands now the three appropriation bills by which were incorporated the extraneous legislation repealing certain statutes relating to national elections, have passed. They will be vetoed and the other will be. The dead-lock is complete. The government will be without funds on the first of next July and there will be serious embarrassment in our public business.

The more reasonable and conservative of the Democratic members seem to be convinced that the larger part of the responsibility for this embarrassment will fall upon them. It was they that in caucus agreed upon these measures and instituted these proceeding. They not only agreed upon them but they were put forth with indecent threats and bravado, as in the case of Senator Beck and Mr. Blackburn. These men now evidently see that the people of the country will put the blame for any difficulty which may arise to the government upon the parties which originated it. It is true that the President might have assented to these measures by signing the bills, but he gave the very best of reasons for not doing so, and undoubtedly reasons which will meet the approval of the great mass of the people. Everybody who stops to think at all on the subject is convinced that these offensive measures were put forward in this form in order to compel the President to assent to what his judgement did not approve of.

The news from Washington is that the more reasonable Democrats appreciate the dilemma into which they have led themselves. They see plainly that they are obliged either to pass the regular appropriation bills, unembarrassed by this pernicious legislation, or to adjourn, run away, and leave the government which is their duty to provide for in extreme difficulty. The N. Y. Times correspondent gives the opinion that;

A majority of the Democrats will ultimately vote to pass appropriation bills free from all extraneous matter, but whether the appropriations will be voted in the usual manner—that is, for one year—or whether the appropriations made for the current fiscal year will be continued for the six months ending December 31, 1879, is a matter which will be determined by the Democratic caucus. The conservatives favor the former proposition, for the reason that they believe it would be disastrous to the Democratic party to leave this question undecided, and thus be forced to renew the contest in December next, when the extended appropriation would be almost exhausted, and when they would be required to vote at once the supplies for another period, or accept the responsibility for seriously embarrassing the government.

But he adds:

But the indications are that in order to mollify the implacables the supplies

will be voted for the six months ending with December, on the basis of the appropriations made for the present fiscal year. The Democratic caucus will be convened immediately after the legislative bill is returned to the House, and until then the Democrats will continue in a state of painful uncertainty.

Blackburn, Beck, Eaton, Whyte and other extremists are opposed to any concession and insist on fighting it out on the line on which they started.

To this extremity has the "rule or ruin" policy of the Democrats brought the country. The people evidently do not like it, and they are bottling up a good amount of indignation for the time when they can show it.

There is a very decided muddle in Ohio Democratic politics. Senator Thurman who really does not want to run for Governor is being pressed to run by his friends, and it is said, has half as sent. Bishop the present Democratic Governor wants to run also again, and it is said that he is supported by Tilden and his "bar'l o' money," because he wants to kill off Thurman, so as to get him out of the way as a candidate for the Presidency. In the mean time the Republicans have abandoned the idea of nominating Secretary Sherman, and are settling on ex-Attorney General Taft or Mr. Charles Foster, late member of Congress, either of whom they can elect in October.

THE SILVER BILL.

It appears now that in consequence of some crafty proceedings this bill has passed the House in a very objectionable shape. The Marsh amendment was thought to protect the government against the schemes of the owners of bullion, but it is now found that the Secretary of the Treasury is obliged to issue his certificates at the rates of bullion on the previous week at New York, and San Francisco. So the dealers in bullion can hold a part of their silver and putting enough on the market to raise the nominal price, can thrust into the Mints the balance and make their profits on it. The Secretary according to the bill has no choice in the matter. There is no calculating the embarrassemnts which will arise to the Treasury if this bill should pass the Senate without modification. There are four members of the judiciary committee of the Senate who are reckoned even to the slaveholders, as he did with much concern to the freedmen.

THE TROUBLE AMONG DEMOCRATS.

A full meeting of the directors of the above named company was held at Fayetteville on the 15th inst., and some important business transacted. In accordance with the authority given by an act of the late legislature it was resolved to issue at once mortgage bonds to the amount of one hundred and eighty-eight thousand dollars, being four thousand dollars per mile of the forty seven miles of completed road. The mortgage was written and executed, and Mr. Gray will go to New York next week, and have the bonds executed, and place them on the market. They will be issued in denominations of fifty, five hundred, and one thousand dollars, and will bear interest at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually in the city of New York. There is no reason why these bonds should not sell for their par value, as they are amply secured, and pay also much higher rates of interest than so many other investments do. With the proceeds of the sale of these bonds the work on the road will be pushed on more vigorously than ever, and four people may feel assured that the completion of the road to Greensboro will be an accomplished fact at no distant day. At this time there are two hundred convicts at work between Ore Hill and the Gulf, (as it has been recently mentioned to us,) and in a few days one hundred additional convicts will be put to work on the line now being located just this side of Greensboro, so that with a force of three hundred at work it cannot be very long before the road will be built.

The Randolph people are very anxious to have the road extended by way of Franklinsville, thus going near all the cotton factories on Deep River, and affording an outlet for a large and productive section of the country. While this is very desirable, yet the extra cost of that route is so great (estimated at \$100,000,) that it is feared it cannot be done. The directors, however, have resolved to adopt this route (notwithstanding the extra expense incurred,) provided the people of Randolph will contribute, or rather subscribe, seventy thousand dollars. So thoroughly are they to have this road near them, that they can and will raise the required amount. They propose to raise fifty thousand dollars by county subscription, and twenty thousand by the factory companies.

But this road is not to stop at Greensboro, for as its name indicates, it is to be pushed on through the rich Yadkin Valley to Mt. Airy and thence to Ore Knob. It has not yet been decided to go by way of Winston (which is off the direct route) or proceed straight to Mt. Airy. At the late meeting of directors on the 15th, several prominent gentlemen of Winston were present, and urged that the road should go by that growing and prosperous town. No definite action, however, was taken by the poor creatures now emigrating from the south to Kansas, braving cold and want, and almost certain death, to get away from homes where they have no protection from the rapacity and the cruelty of a race whose education gives them an advantage, are sufficiently instructive. Indeed, the emigration itself, with its attending circumstances, is a terrible story. This, however, is but one story. The air is full of them, and we cannot doubt that they are mainly true, because they are so directly accordant with the line of notorious facts which pass unchallenged in every quarter. All these things are sad beyond our power to express, and in the friendliest spirit we call upon that better south which we

SOUTHERN CIVILIZATION.

[From Scribner's Monthly.]

We wonder if the south knows how hard it is making it for its friends and those who would think well of its spirit and society. We know there are two souths, but everybody does not know it. We are quite aware, and every one is likely to be so, that the south is politically a unit for its own purposes. Even in this we think southerners make a grave mistake, as southern solidarity will be sure to beget northern solidarity, and the south knows what that means for them and their views of national policy. But for this we have no disposition to blame them. We understand in this quarter that the south has no great love for the national flag as such, and that "the lost cause" is still very precious to its politicians and its people. We understand this, we say, and we expect in all their dealings with national affairs only such a policy as would naturally be dictated by the circumstances in which they are placed, and the unrepentant spirit which still possesses them and on which they take their stand and boldly make their boast.

With this we do not quarrel. We expect it. It is the most natural thing in the world that we should have it; but certain events have occurred in the south of late with astounding frequency, which betray a condition of morals and society that makes every true friend of the south and every true American hang his head in shame. Murder after murder is perpetrated in high life with the coolest blood and nobody is arrested for it and nothing is done about it. Now, as we have said, we are perfectly aware that however much of a unit the south may be politically, there are socially two souths. There is a law-loving and law-abiding south, and there is a south that is neither one nor the other. We understand perfectly that to a great number of southern people such a beastly murder as that of Judge Chisholm and his family is horrible. We understand that to these people such notable murders as have taken place all over the south during the last three months are a great shock and a great sorrow. The feeling finds expression in some of their best newspapers, but the trouble is that this south is utterly overset by the other south, so that no man dares to move for the maintenance of the law and the punishment of crime. Murder is committed, and the murderer shakes his bloody hands at the law everywhere and walks the streets with entire freedom and impunity. Human life is accounted of no sanctity whatever, and law and the executors of law are held in perfect contempt. The judge upon his bench is not safe. Even the lawyer who tries a case that involves any serious personal relations takes his life in his hands when he does so. The most trivial causes seem sufficient to awaken the brutal instincts of men and to induce the extreme of violence. Fighting, weapons seem to be in every man's pocket, as if he lived in a state of war, and he does not hesitate to use them on the smallest provocation.

We read of banditti in Italy who make it a rule for a traveler, who has no money, to get outside the lines of ordinary travel, and we wonder at the imbecility of a government that can give him no protection, and at the low state of civilization that renders such abuses and outrages possible. We have no longer any reason to look abroad for anomalies of this sort. These southern murders give evidence of a baseness and a degraded civilization much more notable than anything that can be found among the Italian wilds and mountains. They are abominable, beyond the power of an ordinary pen to characterize. There is nothing whatever to be said in apology for them. The American, when he reads of them, can only hang his head in horror and shame, and groan over the fact that such fiendish deeds can be perpetrated under his national flag without punishment, and without even the notice of those who pretend to administer the law.

We warn this better south of which we have spoken that it must arouse itself, and assert itself, if it would save the section of the country which it so enthusiastically loves from irredeemable disgrace. The thing has gone too far already, and unless these people are willing to pass the south into the undisputed possession of men who despise the law and propose to take its administration into their own violent hands, they must arouse themselves, and become the sworn and devoted vindicators of the law. When a man takes the life of a brother man he must be made to suffer the legal penalty. They cannot but see that the matter is growing worse from year to year. Any man can commit a murder now, if he is in high life, and do it for personal reasons, and bear a white skin, with a degree of certainty that nobody connected with the law will take any notice of it; and so long as this fact obtains, the murderers will go on, and nobody will be safe. A man might as well live in hell as in a community where the law has no force and life has no sanctity. As an American who loves his country, we are ashamed of these outrages upon Christian decency and modern civilization, and they are, indeed, a burning shame upon the nation, and especially that part of the nation which has been in the habit of claiming for itself a very high standard of general interest:

We warn the south that politics, among the great Christian people of the north who wish them well, and who, in any calamity that may befall them, will always be their sympathetic friends and helpers, there is great grief over what they hear of violence and outrage upon blacks as well as whites. The stories told by the poor creatures now emigrating from the south to Kansas, braving cold and want, and almost certain death, to get away from homes where they have no protection from the rapacity and the cruelty of a race whose education gives them an advantage, are sufficiently instructive. Indeed, the emigration itself, with its attending circumstances, is a terrible story. This, however, is but one story. The air is full of them, and we cannot doubt that they are mainly true, because they are so directly accordant with the line of notorious facts which pass unchallenged in every quarter. All these things are sad beyond our power to express, and in the friendliest spirit we call upon that better south which we

know exists, to assert itself, and declare that these things, so cruel and disgraceful, shall no longer degrade the American name.

ITEMS OF INTEREST.

It is said that John B. Haskin, late a member of Congress from New York is the person to whom Secretary Sherman wrote the letter about the Presidency. Haskin is an anti-Tammany Democrat and somewhat liberal.

Four Mile Run, which flows through a part of the Bradford, Pa., oil region, has for ten days been almost literally a flood of petroleum. The production of oil has been so much greater than the shipments that the tanks have overflowed, and at least 120 barrels of oil a day have run into the stream.

The St. Louis *Globe-Democrat* says: Providence was on the side of the Republicans in sending Mr. Christian to Peru and putting Zach Chandler in his place in the Senate. Zach is equal to a forty horse-power team.

The Vicksburg *Advertiser*: "If our folks don't stir up states rights again pretty soon, there is danger that the national quarantine law will be passed.

The *Vicksburg Herald*: "If our folks don't stir up states rights again pretty soon, there is danger that the national quarantine law will be passed. Then we will have a lot of national Prescribers invading our 'techous rights' for the purpose of keeping out the yellow fever and other trifles. Where are Hooker, Goode, and Sam Cox? Do they not see the impending danger?

Lieut. Commander Crowninshield of the Portsmouth, now at Port Royal, reports that he found the Gulf Stream everywhere exceptionally near the coast, and running at an unusually high velocity. At Capes Lookout and Hatteras it was less than three miles from the shoals, and so strong and swift as to carry the Portsmouth fifty-six miles to the northeastward, during a calm, in fourteen hours or at the rate of four knots an hour.

A colored man, named Lancaster, a deaf mute, was baptized at Petersburg the other day. Before taking him into the water the officiating minister wrote the baptismal vow on a slate, which the mute read. Then he was immersed. On reaching shore the mute, to the amazement of all present, cried out "Thank God I" and then became mute again. The incident is a most remarkable one, and has made a great impression on the negroes, who are very much excited and concerned over such a sudden and brief cure.

At the Presbyterian assembly at Saratoga, Dr. Erskine N. White offered the following resolution in regard to the Pope, which was adopted:

Resolved, That this Assembly in full accordance with the words of our confession of faith respecting the Church of Rome and its so called spiritual head, do now reaffirm the doctrine upon this subject of the Assembly of 1835 as applying to the Romish hierarchy headed by the Pope and falsely claiming to be the Church, which is opposed absolutely and irreconcilably to the doctrines of the Holy Scripture, is corrupting and degenerating to a large part of Christ's Church, over which it has usurped supreme control.

About a year ago Marian Hoye, trustee for her father, Geo. O. Hoye, proposed to give \$10,000 to the Harvard medical school, "if its advantages could be offered to women on equal terms with men." The overseers have voted that it is inexpedient to recommend to the President and fellows of the university that the proposal be accepted. It was also voted that it is expedient that under suitable restrictions, women may be instructed in medicine by the Harvard University in its medical school. The restrictions are understood to be that women shall instructed separate from men in all exercises in which students take an active part, such as laboratory work and recitations, and in lectures on women's diseases, anatomy, and the like.

A Leaf From a Negro's Biography. (By telegraph to the N. Y. Tribune.)

WASHINGTON, MAY 18.—Senator Hill in his recent speech came very near proving that he had always been a white-souled Union man and that "Z. Chandler" was the guilty original cause of the recent quarrel between the sections. The following resolutions, which were introduced into the Confederate Senate in October 1862, by the delegation from Georgia, will now be introduced into the Senate of the United States. Resolution 1st. That every person pretending to be a soldier or an officer of the United States who shall be captured on the soil of the Confederate states after the 1st day of January, 1863, shall be presumed to have entered the territory of the Confederate states with intent to incite insurrection and to abet murder, and unless satisfactory proof be adduced to the contrary, before the military court before which the trial shall be had, shall suffer death. And this section shall continue in force until the proclamation issued by Abraham Lincoln, dated Washington, September 22, 1862, shall be rescinded.

2nd. Every white person who shall be a commissioned or non-commissioned officer commanding negroes or mulattoes against the Confederate states, or who shall arm, organize, train or prepare negroes or mulattoes for military service, or aid them in any military enterprise against the Confederate states shall, if captured, suffer death.

3rd. Every commissioned or non-commissioned officer of the enemy who shall incite slaves to rebellion, or pretend to give them freedom under the aforementioned act of Congress and proclamation, by abducting or causing them to be abducted, or inducing them to abscond, shall if captured

THE WILMINGTON POST.

WILMINGTON, N. C.
SUNDAY MORNING, JUNE 1, 1879.

MAY 29, 1879.

MR. POST:—I notice anecdotes of William Lloyd Garrison floating among the newspapers. I know a gentleman, now quite in years, who told me when Garrison was at the height of his fight against slavery, that the first time he ever saw him was at Newburyport, Mass., running down the steps of the Herald office on election day, with his hands full of Whig votes, crying out, "Hurrah for Caleb Cushing." Garrison was an apprentice in that office and Mr. Cushing was a Whig candidate for the legislature. Their ways parted in after years.

CORRESPONDENCE—VANCE.

To THE EDITOR OF THE POST:—The position taken by the Democrats in Congress as the debates in the Senate and House of Representatives fully show, as completely nullifies and abrogates the 14th article to the Constitution of the United States as though it never existed and so far as a citizen of this nation is concerned, living in a southern state, unfriendly to said amendment, getting justice and having his rights secured under said article, he had as well live among the cannibals of the south sea.

Senator Vance in his recent speech in the Senate says and seems to rejoice in the belief that there are now no loyal Union Republicans in the south and only a few ingrates and dish eaters holding office in the Postoffices, Revenue Service and Custom Houses. In 1876 if we remember aright, there was 110,000 posts east in North Carolina for the Hon. Thomas Settle against this same Senator Vance for Governor, and it was believed then and believed now by all intelligent thinking men that Settle was cheated out of his election by the foulies, and basest frauds ever perpetrated in any civilized country. Great God, it seems that every department of government in the south, the executive, legislative and judicial vie with each other in infamy not only to legislate Republicans out of office, but to "strain a point" to judicially decide them out, notwithstanding their *Obiter Dictum* to the contrary. Governor or Senator Vance well knows that the talk about military influence at the polls, and the selection of juries by U. S. Marshals is all gammon, that it is a subefuge, a cloud raised by the Democrats to hide their own villainy, for with few exceptions located on the coast at some dilapidated fort or garrison we have no military and only a handful of soldiers at that, and as for the United States Judges and Marshals he is well aware that a large per cent of them in the south is as effectually bulldozed, overawed and intimidated by his Bourbon allies as the negroes of Georgia, South Carolina, Florida and Louisiana can possibly be. He therefore proclaims no new doctrine when he pours forth his vocabulary of invectives against the Republicans of the south, for we well remember the famous speech he made in the city of Raleigh in 1868 or 1869, when he threatened with great vehemence, that whenever the Democrats should get control of this nation they would visit more calamities upon the Republicans than the people of the cities of Sodom and Gomorror ever experienced. Yea more; he said in his speech of acceptance for Governor at the National Hotel in Raleigh, that he had, or intended to bury the Republicans so deep face foremost, that they could not scratch out, "if they did, it would be either in Hell or China." He now says in the Senate of the United States that if Republicans or the Republican party "were standing upon a precipice he would not only rejoice to see them step off but would give them a push."

Vance but expresses the sentiment of every Democratic politician in the south Hill, Hampton, Whyte, Lamar, Beck and others, are of the same ilk. Sad indeed is the condition of the loyal Union Republicans of the sunny south. Nothing to cheer his drooping spirits save now and then a glimpse of the flag of his country as it floats from the topmast of some ship entering our southern port from the loyal north, or perhaps the faint rumbling of a distant sunset or sunrise gun, to remind us that we have a government and friends at a distance, once able and willing to protect and defend us, but now shorn of its strength in the south. Stand firm ye stalwart sons of freedom! Stand firm ye men of the north that hold the bonds of this government! Stand firm ye hardy sons of toil everywhere! For your very lives, your property, your liberty and your government is seriously threatened and in imminent danger. For the envy, hatred and malice of the Bourbon Democracy against this government and free people know no bounds, and they will scruple at nothing to effect its overthrow. No. 1.

The Hon. Edelbert Barksdale, of Mississippi, has published a letter to show that Jeff Davis did not "discourage and defeat attempts to terminate the war between the states and establish peace by negotiation"—for the independence of the south, of course. Davis "had taken" Mr. Barksdale says, "an oath to maintain and defend the government of the Confederacy, and he had no power to 'treat' it out of existence." It would have been well had he been as conscientious in keeping his oath to support the Constitution of the United States.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ONE OF, IF NOT

THE
LARGEST STOCKS
OF WHOLESALE
GROCERIES OFFERED
FOR SALE IN THE
State of North Carolina.
CAN BE FOUND AT

ADRIAN & VOLVERS
Southeast Corner Dock and Front
Streets, Wilmington, N. C.

Orders and Purchasers solicited,
July 7th.

Flour, Sugar, Meat, Molasses,

Call on or order direct from

ADRIAN & VOLVERS

THE PURCELL HOUSE

HAS PASSED INTO THE HANDS OF
the undersigned, has been newly fur-
nished throughout, and, heretofore will
be run strictly as a

First-Class Hotel!

Board reduced as follows: \$2.50 and \$3 per
day; With Rooms, per month, \$35; Table
Board, per month \$25.

Best of Wines, Liquors and Cigars

ALWAYS ON HAND AT

Regular City Prices.

We hope to see all the old patrons of the
house and ALL THEIR FRIENDS, promis-
ing them that no pains shall be spared to
please all.

COBB BROS. Proprietors.

SOL BEAR & BROS.,

G. N. SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE

Wilmington Columbia & Au-

18. 20 MARKET ST.,

gusta B. R. Company.

OFFER TO THE PUBLIC, AT the

LOWEST NET PRICES:

CHANGE OF SCHEDULE

ONE OF THE LARGEST AND
CHEAPEST STOCKS OF

READY MADE CLOTHING

AND

GENTS FURNISHING GOODS

Boots.

Shoes.

Hats.

Caps and

Dry Goods,

Carpeting.

Blankets,

&c. &c.

Give us a call before purchasing else-
where.

FOR SALE.

ON and after Monday, 16th instant, the
following Schedule will be operated on
this Railway:

135 Acres of Land in Bladen County, one
and a half miles from the Cape Fear
River, Prospect Hill landing, \$25 per
Acre of open Land, produces Corn,
Cotton, and is in splendid condition.

Dwelling and out Houses in good con-
dition, suitable to keep up and do
any kind of business.

3,000 Cords of Pine wood can be cut on this tract
of Land.

Parties wishing to purchase will please
apply to

A. McDONALD,

Prospect Hill, Bladen County N. C.

CIVIL AND MECHANICAL
ENGINEERING

The above Trains have Passenger accom-
modations, and are the only ones permit-
ted to carry Passengers.

V. Q. JOHNSON,
Chief Engineer and Superintendent.

17. 20th

Office, 1879.

THE WILMINGTON POST.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Nov. 23, 1878.

CHANGE OF SCHEDULE.

ON and after Monday, 16th instant, the
following Schedule will be operated on
this Railway:

PASSENGER, MAIL AND EXPRESS
TRAIN

Leave Wilmington..... 8:30 A. M.

No. 1. Arrive at Charlotte..... 2:30 P. M.

Charlotte..... 8:30 A. M.

Leave Charlotte..... 8:30 A. M.

No. 2. Arrive at Hamlet..... 2:30 P. M.

Wilmington..... 10:30 P. M.

Leave Hamlet..... 12:45 P. M.

Arrive at Charlotte..... 3:30 P. M.

Leave Charlotte..... 12:45 P. M.

Arrive at Wilmington..... 3:30 P. M.

Leave Wilmington..... 12:45 P. M.

Arrive at Charlotte..... 3:30 P. M.

Leave Charlotte..... 12:45 P. M.

Arrive at Wilmington..... 3:30 P. M.

Leave Wilmington..... 12:45 P. M.

Arrive at Charlotte..... 3:30 P. M.

Leave Charlotte..... 12:45 P. M.

Arrive at Wilmington..... 3:30 P. M.

Leave Wilmington..... 12:45 P. M.

Arrive at Charlotte..... 3:30 P. M.

Leave Charlotte..... 12:45 P. M.

Arrive at Wilmington..... 3:30 P. M.

Leave Wilmington..... 12:45 P. M.

Arrive at Charlotte..... 3:30 P. M.

Leave Charlotte..... 12:45 P. M.

Arrive at Wilmington..... 3:30 P. M.

Leave Wilmington..... 12:45 P. M.

Arrive at Charlotte..... 3:30 P. M.

Leave Charlotte..... 12:45 P. M.

Arrive at Wilmington..... 3:30 P. M.

Leave Wilmington..... 12:45 P. M.

Arrive at Charlotte..... 3:30 P. M.

Leave Charlotte..... 12:45 P. M.

Arrive at Wilmington..... 3:30 P. M.

Leave Wilmington..... 12:45 P. M.

Arrive at Charlotte..... 3:30 P. M.

Leave Charlotte..... 12:45 P. M.

Arrive at Wilmington..... 3:30 P. M.

Leave Wilmington..... 12:45 P. M.

Arrive at Charlotte..... 3:30 P. M.

Leave Charlotte..... 12:45 P. M.

Arrive at Wilmington..... 3:30 P. M.

Leave Wilmington..... 12:45 P. M.

Arrive at Charlotte..... 3:30 P. M.

Leave Charlotte..... 12:45 P. M.

Arrive at Wilmington..... 3:30 P. M.

Leave Wilmington..... 12:45 P. M.

Arrive at Charlotte..... 3:30 P. M.

Leave Charlotte..... 12:45 P. M.

Arrive at Wilmington..... 3:30 P. M.

Leave Wilmington..... 12:45 P. M.

Arrive at Charlotte..... 3:30 P. M.

Leave Charlotte..... 12:45 P. M.

Arrive at Wilmington..... 3:30 P. M.

Leave Wilmington..... 12:45 P. M.

Arrive at Charlotte..... 3:30 P. M.

Leave Charlotte..... 12:45 P. M.

Arrive at Wilmington..... 3:30 P. M.

Leave Wilmington..... 12:45 P. M.

Arrive at Charlotte..... 3:30 P. M.

Leave Charlotte..... 12:45 P. M.

Arrive at Wilmington..... 3:30 P. M.

Leave Wilmington..... 12:45 P. M.

Arrive at Charlotte..... 3:30 P. M.

Leave Charlotte..... 12:45 P. M.

Arrive at Wilmington..... 3:30 P. M.

Leave Wilmington..... 12:45 P. M.

Arrive at Charlotte..... 3:30 P. M.

Leave Charlotte..... 12:45 P. M.

Arrive at Wilmington..... 3:30 P. M.

Leave Wilmington..... 12:45 P. M.

Arrive at Charlotte..... 3:30 P. M.

Leave Charlotte..... 12:45 P. M.

Arrive at Wilmington..... 3:30 P. M.

Leave Wilmington..... 12:45 P. M.

Arrive at Charlotte..... 3:30 P. M.

Leave Charlotte..... 12:45 P. M.

Arrive at Wilmington..... 3:30 P. M.

Leave Wilmington..... 12:45 P. M.

Arrive at Charlotte..... 3:30 P. M.

THE WILMINGTON POST,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

SUNDAY MORNING, JUNE 1, 1879.

List your taxes to-morrow.

Only two sinners confined in the city prison.

The police made but seven arrests during the past week.

Twenty-three vessels and upwards sailed from this port from foreign ports.

Marriages licenses were issued to one white and six colored couples during the past week.

Maj. Abraham Holiday of Fayetteville, was in our city on Friday, attending the memorial services, &c.

Four chattel mortgages, two mortgages and six deeds were probated by S. VanAmridge, Esq., during the past week.

Capt. William M. Poisson, of this city, was in attendance on Greensboro Female College Commencement last week.

There are 766 bales of cotton, 6344 barrels of spirits, 113,616 do rosin, 17,449 do tar, 4094 do turpentine on hand and a float at this port.

Five hundred and forty-two dollars and thirty-nine cents were paid into the City Clerk and Treasurer office during the past week.

The hardware merchants of this city have signed an agreement to close their places of business at 7 o'clock p. m., during the summer months.

Mr L. A. Angel is making preparations to connect about forty of the most important business establishments in this city with the Edison telephone.

The Revenue cutter, Capt. Barr, very properly fired minute guns on the 30th while the memorial procession was moving towards the National Cemetery.

The flags on the Custom-House, on the cutter Colfax and on J. H. Neff, Esq.'s store were at half-mast on Decoration Day. Several stores on the streets were closed.

The dog law goes into effect to-morrow and all dogs found running at large without a badge will be scooped and carried to the pound and if not redeemed in three days will be put to death.

The two military companies of Col. Masbom's battalion arrived on Thursday night, took part in the Memorial services on Friday, and left for home Friday night, on the Worth. They are a fine looking body of men, and the manner in which they conducted themselves here was universally and favorably commented on.

ESCAPE AND RECAPTURE OF A PRISONER.—John Davis, who is confined in Smithville jail, sentenced to be hung on the 11th of July next, for murder, made his escape last week from the jail, but was recaptured immediately. We hope the man who is acting sheriff will not undertake to release himself from hanging Davis by letting him loose.

Rev. B. R. Hall, delivered a temperance lecture at the Fifth Street M. E. Church on Tuesday night last. Mr. Hall is doing great good in this city; he is a very fine speaker, a young gentleman of exceedingly pleasant manners, makes himself agreeable to all and his lectures on temperance are very fine. He is entitled to the thanks of this community for his noble work.

MAGISTRATE'S COURT.—Harmon Teitgen imagined that Simon Rees, colored, had assaulted him and swore out a warrant before Justice Gardner. A preliminary examination was had and the case dismissed at the prosecutor's cost. As is generally the case nothing is done in magisterial circles during court week. A few civil cases were disposed of during the week and the pugnacious inclined have deferred action until next week or until the Grand Jury is discharged.

Pending the motion to adopt, appropriate remarks were made by the committee.

CRIMINAL COURT.—This Court convened in special session Monday morning at 10 o'clock, His Honor, Judge Meares presiding. The following named persons were drawn upon the Grand Jury, to wit: John E. Crow, foreman, Jas. O. Bowden, A. S. Winstead, H. Nash, E. P. Bailey, B. A. McClamy, Geo. Grady, W. H. Taylor, Jim. Ottoway, Jas. W. Green, S. H. Morton, H. B. Jewett, John Dyer, Stephen Keyes, Daniel H. Lyon, Jesse Ives, T. J. Southerland, J. W. H. Burnett.

The Jury were empanelled and His Honor delivered his charge which together with swearing in witnesses consumed the entire forenoon and the Court adjourned at 10 o'clock until half past two.

At half-past 2 o'clock the Judge took his seat again and the docket was taken up. The first case called was State vs. S. A. Richardson, charged with perjury. Verdict not guilty.

Front Street M. E. Church has elected the following delegates to the Methodist Conference: Messrs. J. H. Mailard, W. M. Parker, R. W. Chadwick and J. E. Leggett, delegates, and Messrs. Ed. Love, C. L. Grafflin, alternates.

charged with affray. Verdict not guilty. State vs Harkless James, charged with F. and A. Verdict not guilty.

State vs Henry Aiken, charged with burning woods. Verdict guilty. Motion in arrest of judgment and for the discharge of the defendant was granted.

State vs John Davis, charged with false pretence. Submitted. Sentenced to four years in the penitentiary.

REPORTED DEAD.—It is reported that Dink Holmes, colored, a well known horse trader died very suddenly last Friday evening. It is said he was testing his strength in lifting heavy weights during the afternoon and bursted a blood vessel which resulted in his death a few hours later.

YACHT RACE—RAH FOR THE ROSA.—The first race of the season by the yachts of the Carolina Yacht Club was sailed on the Cape Fear on Thursday afternoon. The yachts Restless, Frolic, Bonnie Lassie, Rosa, Lizzie, Gipsy, and Ripple were entered and started as written above. The Rosa was again victorious and was saluted by the steamers in port. The Frolic's stays gave way during the first course and she was withdrawn. The Gipsy did not do as well as was expected of her and she was withdrawn by her commander, as there were no paddles offered as a prize to the slowest yacht. The race was an exciting one and the yachts behaved beautifully. The home buoy was rounded at the finish in the following order: Rosa, Ripple, Restless, Bonnie Lassie and Lizzie; the course having been sailed in 20 min 44s, by the Rosa.

MAYOR'S COURT.—Scipio Hill was up again on Monday on the same old charge, drunk and down; he was sent before five days.

Geo. Petters for being drunk and disorderly, and resisting the police was fined twenty dollars. He went to retirement for twenty days having spent his money for "bug juice" on Saturday night.

Tuesday his Honor's time was not claimed by any offenders of the law.

Wednesday there was nothing on the police docket and consequently no court.

Thursday things began to look serious for news gatherers. The police had nothing to report and there was no city court.

Mike Peder and J. J. Wilson two little colored boys who indulged in a fistfight on Thursday afternoon and divided the interest of the spectators of the boat race, were before his Honor on Friday morning, after taking a refreshing nap of about ten hours in the city prison. Wilson was discharged but Mike was sent below for five days.

Yesterday there was no court and the Mayor's duties were brought to a close for the week.

COL. WM. S. DEVANE—IN MEMORIAM.—On Tuesday, the 20th ult., just before the adjournment of Duplin Court a meeting of the Bar was held, with Col. Wm. A. Allen presiding, for the purpose of taking some action in relation to the death of Col. Wm. S. Devane, of this city, a fact which would have earlier received our attention had it not been overlooked. A few appropriate remarks were made by the Chairman, after which he appointed a committee, consisting of Messrs. E. W. Kerr, J. L. Stewart, Swift Galloway, O. H. Allen and A. G. Ricard, to draft suitable resolutions, who reported the following:

WHEREAS, In the Providence of an All Wise God, death has removed from among us our highly esteemed friend and brother, Wm. S. Devane, therefore,

Resolved, That in his death, the legal profession has lost one of its most honored, ablest and most faithful members, society one of its purest and brightest ornaments, his country a tried and true patriot and one of her most worthy citizens, and his family a most affectionate and devoted husband and father.

COL. WM. S. DEVANE—IN MEMORIAM.—On Tuesday, the 20th ult., just before the adjournment of Duplin Court a meeting of the Bar was held, with Col. Wm. A. Allen presiding, for the purpose of taking some action in relation to the death of Col. Wm. S. Devane, of this city, a fact which would have earlier received our attention had it not been overlooked. A few appropriate remarks were made by the Chairman, after which he appointed a committee, consisting of Messrs. E. W. Kerr, J. L. Stewart, Swift Galloway, O. H. Allen and A. G. Ricard, to draft suitable resolutions, who reported the following:

WHEREAS, In the Providence of an All Wise God, death has removed from among us our highly esteemed friend and brother, Wm. S. Devane, therefore,

Resolved, That in his death, the legal profession has lost one of its most honored, ablest and most faithful members, society one of its purest and brightest ornaments, his country a tried and true patriot and one of her most worthy citizens, and his family a most affectionate and devoted husband and father.

2. That as we loved and honored him while he lived, so in death we will cherish his memory, emulate his virtues and commend his high sterling qualities.

3. That we extend to his bereaved family our heartfelt sympathy and condolence in their irreparable loss.

4. That we request His Honor, A. S. Seymour, the Judge presiding in this Court, to direct that these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of the Court, and that the Secretaries send a copy of the same to the family of the deceased and to the Wilmington Star and Review, and to the Goldsboro Messenger and Mail, with a request to publish the same.

5. That as we loved and honored him while he lived, so in death we will cherish his memory, emulate his virtues and commend his high sterling qualities.

6. That we extend to his bereaved family our heartfelt sympathy and condolence in their irreparable loss.

7. That we request His Honor, A. S. Seymour, the Judge presiding in this Court, to direct that these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of the Court, and that the Secretaries send a copy of the same to the family of the deceased and to the Wilmington Star and Review, and to the Goldsboro Messenger and Mail, with a request to publish the same.

Pending the motion to adopt, appropriate remarks were made by the committee.

CRIMINAL COURT.—This Court convened in special session Monday morning at 10 o'clock, His Honor, Judge Meares presiding. The following named persons were drawn upon the Grand Jury, to wit: John E. Crow, foreman, Jas. O. Bowden, A. S. Winstead, H. Nash, E. P. Bailey, B. A. McClamy, Geo. Grady, W. H. Taylor, Jim. Ottoway, Jas. W. Green, S. H. Morton, H. B. Jewett, John Dyer, Stephen Keyes, Daniel H. Lyon, Jesse Ives, T. J. Southerland, J. W. H. Burnett.

The Jury were empanelled and His Honor delivered his charge which together with swearing in witnesses consumed the entire forenoon and the Court adjourned at 10 o'clock until half past two.

At half-past 2 o'clock the Judge took his seat again and the docket was taken up. The first case called was State vs. S. A. Richardson, charged with perjury. Verdict not guilty.

Tuesday—State vs A. C. Wessell,

charged with affray. Verdict not guilty. State vs Harkless James, charged with F. and A. Verdict not guilty.

State vs Henry Aiken, charged with burning woods. Verdict guilty. Motion in arrest of judgment and for the discharge of the defendant was granted.

State vs John Davis, charged with false pretence. Submitted. Sentenced to four years in the penitentiary.

Wednesday.—Glasgow Hill, arraigned upon the same charge as above, trial set for Friday at 10 o'clock. Messrs. E. S. Martin and Thos. W. Strange assigned as counsel for the defendant.

Irving Washington, arraigned upon the same charge as above, trial set for Saturday at 10 o'clock. Messrs. J. D. Bellamy, Jr., and A. G. Ricard assigned as counsel for the defendant in this case.

State vs Andrew Hogan and Peter Hogan, charged with larceny. Verdict of guilty in the case of Andrew, and Peter was discharged.

Thursday.—State vs Anthony Howe, charged with malfeasance in office. Mistrial. Jury withdrawn.

State vs Ella Holmes, charged with larceny. Verdict guilty.

State vs W. H. Boyette, charged with larceny. Defendant confessed his guilt in open Court and was sentenced to the penitentiary for years.

Friday.—Glasgow Hill charged with burglary was arraigned. His council which was appointed by Judge Meares submitted to a verdict of larceny which was accepted by Mr. Solicitor Moore who stated he had examined the premises and was satisfied that a case of burglary could not be made out of it.

Irving Washington who was charged as an accomplice of Hill was discharged but there being no evidence against him, Hill was sentenced to ten years in the penitentiary.

Judgment was taken in a number of *scifa* cases. The court adjourned between 1 and 2 o'clock in respect to the National Memorial Day.

Saturday.—Martha Jackson was tried on the charge of larceny and was acquitted.

Anthony Howe, col., charged with malfeasance in office, confessed his guilt in open court; judgment was suspended upon the payment of the cost and resigning his office as a Justice of the Peace in Wilmington Township.

Henry Greville's New Russian Novel, entitled "Markof; the Russian Violinist," translated in Paris by Miss Helen Stanley, under the immediate supervision of the author, is in press and will be published in a few days, simultaneously with its issue in Paris, by T. B. Peterson and Brothers, Philadelphia. Mr. E. Nichols, editor of the Boston *Weekly Globe*, who has read the translator's manuscript, as well as the proofsheets of it for Madame Greville, says: "Markof is a musical novel and an art study, full of beautiful prose and true poetry, and such as could be written only by an artist and genius. The character drawing is marvellous in breadth and analysis, and gives proof of rare artistic skill, while the most delicate fancies, expressed in graceful, poetical and vigorous language, render the author's style incomparably charming." "Markof" also shows an unusual degree of dramatic talent, and I know of no work, nor can I remember any one which has pleased me so much both in its ideas and their expression, in its plots and development, in its brilliancy and real value. There is no doubt but that "Markof" will be a great success. I believe that Henry Greville is one of the greatest authors of this generation, and is destined to be enrolled as such, for she is full of genius and art. The English version retains the strong, clear style of French with commendable fidelity, and there are a few letters in the novel which are unique, and their style is admirably preserved in the translation. It will be issued in a large duodecimo volume of five hundred pages, bound in morocco cloth, price \$1.50.

For the Post.

MR. EDITOR.—We understand that good progress is being made in the improvement of the Cape Fear river by the closing of New Inlet and the deepening on the Bald Head bar by the suction dredge, Woodbury. The depth of the bar has increased to 11 feet at mean low water, and the Woodbury is dredging and taking away into deep water, at the rate of more than 5000 cubic yards of sand per month. The perseverance in that work, combined with the great increase of tidal currents occasioned by the closing of the New Inlet is sure to make a further great improvement in the depth of water on the bar. While the inlet is thus practically being closed the New Inlet bar rapidly shoaling, so there is scarcely 5 feet depth on it at low water, making it difficult of entrance for the smallest class of vessels. The commerce seeking entrance at the New Inlet, according to the official records amounts to less than one per cent. of all the commerce of the port, has shown the LIVER to have been extensively deranged.

AGUE AND FEVER.

DR. C. MCCLANE'S LIVER PILLS, IN CASES OF AGUE AND FEVER, when taken with Quinine, are productive of the most happy results. No better cathartic can be used, preparatory to, or after taking Quinine. We would advise all who are afflicted with this disease to give them a FAIR TRIAL.

For all bilious derangements, and as a simple purgative, they are unequalled.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

The genuine are never sugar coated.

Every box has a red wax seal on the lid, with the impression DR. MCCLANE'S LIVER PILLS.

The genuine MCCLANE'S LIVER PILLS bear the signatures of C. MCCLANE and FLEMING BROS. on the wrappers.

Instituted, having the genuine DR. C. MCCLANE'S LIVER PILLS, prepared by Fleming Bros. of Pittsburgh, Pa., the market being full of imitations of the name MCCLANE, spelled differently but same pronunciation.

dec 8.—1

PRINT AND PROSPER.

THE NEW STATE, PUBLISHED AT GREENSBORO,

Is one of the

LEADING REPUBLICAN PAPERS OF NORTH CAROLINA.

It enjoys a large circulation, and offers superior facilities to the advertiser. Its columns will contain original articles, choice editorials, news from home and abroad, summary of the latest news, etc. in fact, everything to make it.

A FIRST CLASS NEWSPAPER, published every Thursday at Two Dollars a Year.

NEW CHANNEL.

DIRECTORY OF LODGES.

MASONIC.—(WHITE)
St. John's Lodge No. 1, F & A. M. meet last Thursday evening of each month, at Masonic Hall.

Wilmington Lodge 319, F & A. M. meets 3d Tuesday evening of each month, at 8 A. M., except 3d Monday in each month, at Masonic Hall.

Wilmington Council No. 4, R and D. M. meet 2d Monday in each month, at Masonic Hall.

Wilmington Commandery No. 1, K. T. meets 2d Wednesday in each month, at Masonic Hall.

KNIGHTS OF HONOR,
Carolina Lodge #4, meet 1st and 3d Mondays in each month, at Odd Fellows Hall.

Orion Lodge No. 67, meets every Wednesday evening.

Campbell Encampment No. 1, meets 1st and 3d Friday evenings of each month.

Wilmington Degree Lodge meets 3d and 4th Thursday evening of each month, at 8 o'clock p. m.

I. O. O. F.

Cape Fear Lodge No. 2, meets every Tuesday evening.

Orion Lodge No. 67, meets every Wednesday evening.

Wilmington Lodge No. 22, meets 3d and 4th Sunday in each month at 3 o'clock p. m.

O. K. S. B.

Manhattan Lodge No. 138, meets 2d and 4th Sunday in each month, at 3 o'clock p. m.

ROYAL ARCANUM.

Cornelius Barnett Council No. 33, meets 2d and 4th Monday evening of each month.

The above Lodges meet at Odd Fellows Hall on Prince and Chestnut streets.